The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1870. NO. 32.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Prussian Troops Cross the Border and Assume the Offensive.

Attack in Force on the Prussian Position at Saarbruck.

The Works Carried After a Two Hours' Engagement.

Extraordinary Scene in Berlin on the Departure of King William.

Prussia Demands of Austria why She is Arming.

War Measures Demanded by the English People.

AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Advices have been received here by the Prussian Embassy from headquarters at the Ems to 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There had been no general engagement up to that time, seven hostile regiments having been defeated by both armies with continually passing lists on the enemy's decided.

The correspondent of the Independance Belge writing from Metz, asserts that the first great battle will be fought on Saturday or Sunday next, on the line of the Sarre. He confirms the defeat of the Prussians on the 2d, and says that the Prussians crossed the frontier and invaded the territory of Spanish. The Prussians, he says, are now in full force on the right bank of the Sarre, a few of our batteries were obliged to carry the heights which overlooked Saarbruck, and our infantry had to march under a heavy fire from the town. The rear of our troops was on good ship but the bridges were shaken. The enemy's cannon were directed with great precision. The Prussian artillery is very numerous. The Prussian Imperial, who accompanied him, was everywhere under the hottest fire, and showed the field of battle the happiness of fire. His presence of mind and rest in danger were worthy of the name he bore. The Prussians lost 600 men and 4 guns.

BERLIN, Aug. 3—10 a. m., via LONDON.—The Staats Anzeiger has the following with several letters this staff. His Majesty has received highly satisfactory reports from the three army corps on the Prussian frontier.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The Patrie announces that the government has refused the offer of the American General P. H. Sheridan to serve in the French service.

The Semaine says the correspondent of the London News, and another Englishman named Cameron, have been arrested at Metz on spies.

The first instalment of French troops from Rome have arrived at Marseilles this morning.

No war news received in Paris to-day, and no battle fought.

There was a long conference to-day at the Department of Foreign Affairs, lasting several hours, between Lord Lyons, Prince Metternich, and Duke de Gramont, which is supposed to relate to the war.

The Gazette

The Chicago Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1870.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The election for county officers in Kentucky took place on Monday. The returns indicate that it has gone Democratic, at least, but by an immensely reduced majority. Every county, city, and precinct official is being chosen in the Democratic majority. The public Republican vote is polled by the rival Democratic tickets after a violent and a gallant struggle and accomplished all they reasonably hoped for. That they have carried quite a number of counties is certain, and for the first time obtained a portion of the spoils of office. Even in the last Gubernatorial election, in 1869, the Republican candidate received only 25,784 votes, against 114,412 for his Democratic competitor, the majority being 88,678. At the Presidential election the Republicans put forth their best efforts and polled 97,189 votes for Ulysses Grant, while Seymour received 115,666. Majority for Seymour, 18,477. This vote, showing the Democratic vote to be about three to one of the Republican.

The gain made by the Republicans on Monday, as indicated by the following returns from Louisville, has given a Democratic majority of about 5,000. Seymour's majority over Grant was 6,891. The total vote of the county for Grant was but 1,891. The Republican vote cast now exceeds 7,000. Boyle County gives the Democrats about 300; four years ago it gave 230. ... Frankfort, the State Capital, in November, 1868, was Intensely Democratic by 600. Franklin County gives 800. It was 1,197 the last time. Fayette County gives 1,500. Democratic, 1,440; majority the last time, 1,100. Warren from 1,500 has been cut down to 610. These are among the very strongest of the Democratic counties in the State. It is too soon to estimate the general result. It will say hereafter, but the indications certainly are that the Democratic majority of 76,713, given two years ago, has been whittled down to something like one-third of that amount.

The Congressional ticket will not be elected until the first Tuesday in November. The present delegation is solidly Democratic; but the Republicans feel quite sanguine of electing two, and hope to elect three, of the nine members by which the State is entitled in the next Congress. The Democrats admit they can elect one, and probably two. The contest through the State will be quite animated. A good many of those who were Whigs before the war are abandoning the Democratic party to the Republican. It is a healthy party, as they have never felt at home in their political associations since 1860.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

The Nathan murder seems likely to remain, as even more mysterious than the death of Benjamin Pendergast. Little more is known than that Mr. Benjamin Nathan, one of the wealthiest of the New York millionaires, has had his brains beaten out with a piece of iron, in his bedroom on the night of August 1 and 2 about eight, by a murderer entering through Twenty-third street and the Fifth Avenue Hotel, without awakening the other members of his family sleeping in the house, and without leaving the least clue to the identity of the assassin. The secrecy of the crime was facilitated by the fact that the walls of the house were so thoroughly deadened that the loudest shouts in the rooms occupied by the murdered man were scarcely audible to the servants sleeping upstairs and in the rear of the house. As the front door was open much of the day before, it is conjectured that a wealthy thief might have entered during the day, hid himself, and, in accordance with his habit, remained undiscovered by the watchful eye of Nathan, and led to the fatal struggle. This theory is sustained by a writer in the *World*, who gives the following vivid, but somewhat imaginary, version of it:

> "The manner of the assault upon Mr. Nathan and the murderer's subsequent movements are clearly indicated by the circumstances of the case. The murder was committed by a person who was familiar with the premises, and who had ample opportunity to secrete himself in the house before the family retired for the night. He had probably been in the house during the day, and, when the family were all asleep, he entered Mr. Nathan's room, and, with a heavy piece of iron, struck him a blow on the head, which caused death. He then left the room, and, passing down the stairs, went out of the front door, which was open, and walked leisurely away. He was not seen by any of the servants, and, as he was familiar with the premises, he knew exactly how to escape. He was probably a thief, and, finding the door open, entered the house for the purpose of robbery, and, finding Mr. Nathan awake, killed him to prevent detection. He left the house with the same object in view, and, finding nothing of value about the person of his victim, he left the house empty-handed. He was probably a man who had been employed in the house, and who knew the habits of the family. He was probably a man who had been employed in the house, and who knew the habits of the family. He was probably a man who had been employed in the house, and who knew the habits of the family

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 2.

The general tenor of foreign advices received to-day has been anything except favorable. Both French and English journals, the latter especially the London Times, the leading organ of Paris, who has always been considered the mouthpiece of the French Government, is very belligerent in its tone, and declares that the Duke of Gramont will resign his position if he does not receive the support of the Chamber of Deputies in the course he has taken in the Hohenzollern matter. The Times also says that the Duke of Gramont has been assured by the Emperor that he will not be forced into war, but that the Emperor will not allow the Prussians to establish a power on the Rhine which would be a menace to France

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report of the Health Officer on the Situation.

Cases Mostly Among Children—Remarks of Dr. Rauch.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, the President in the chair.

The Secretary was ordered from the Health office.

The Health Officer reported that during the week 1,000 persons had been vaccinated, and 1,000 more would be vaccinated this week. The number of cases of small-pox reported during the week was 141; deaths 5. Of the cases reported, 141 were Americans.

The following table shows the cases reported during the week, and the deaths occurring during the same period:

	July 24.	July 31.
Cases reported	120	141
Deaths	5	5

The Health Officer reported that there were 1,000 persons vaccinated during the week. Of these, 400 were males and 600 females, and 400 of the number were children. The number of persons vaccinated at the Health office during the week was 1,000, and 1,000 more would be vaccinated this week.

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